

June I saw the birds feeding five young ones, and a few days later, I found the nest, where the young were raised. The nest was placed in the lower branches of a cottonwood about ten feet from the ground. April 1, 1917, the birds were back in their old haunts, and on April 15, they had finished repairing the old nest. April 23, I collected a set of six fresh eggs. The shrikes then moved away about two hundred and fifty feet and repaired a last year's robin nest. The ninth of May I looked into the nest and found five fresh eggs. This nest was placed twenty feet from the ground. Two or three days later the nest blew down or was torn down.

One week later a new nest was built, also in a cottonwood six feet from the ground. It contained three eggs. Laborers went to work trimming the trees and by cutting off the lower branches, the nest was destroyed. June 2 a new nest was found in a cottonwood fifteen feet from the first nest. It contained six fresh eggs.

I collected this set, and the birds again went to work, this time repairing an old nest of a Brown Thrasher. This nest was about seventy feet from Nest No. 1 and five feet from the ground. It contained on the fifteenth of June a set of six fresh eggs.

I had robbed the birds of two sets of eggs and had seen two sets lost by accident, and however interesting it might have been to carry the experiment farther, I could not do it, so I watched the birds raise a family of six healthy young.

I have now in my collection two sets or twelve eggs of these birds and had an opportunity to see fourteen eggs more, and I found them all so near alike, that it would be impossible to pick out the different sets, if the eggs became mixed.

When I found the first nest the birds would stay near by, whenever I went to examine it. Later they grew so bold, that if I came near the nest, they would fly at me screaming and biting, one even causing me a bleeding wound on my hand.

As the country is level, open, almost treeless, and I did a good deal of exploring, I feel certain that these were the only pair of shrikes in this locality, and that I could not possibly have overlooked another pair of birds.—J. K. JENSEN, *U. S. Indian School, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

**Uncommon Birds at Hatley, Stanstead County, Quebec.**—It may be interesting to record the fact of having found the Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) breeding here this summer, the nest being in a dead maple tree at the roadside about fifteen feet above the ground, and when found on July 16, containing four young birds which left the nest between July 31 and August 4. During the same month, and whilst on my way to visit the above nest I came across an example of the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) on July 31, which I was enabled to follow about in a large wood for some considerable time and thoroughly identify. Two months later, or on September 24, whilst hunt-

ing in "the marsh" I was fortunate enough to secure a fine example of the Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*) and shortly after whilst visiting a farmer in the district I was shown a mounted example of the Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax navius*) which he had shot some eight years ago at Fitch Bay about twelve miles from Hatley. At another house I was shown a mounted male example of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) which was shot about two years ago in the fall near Massawippi, all these five birds being new to my list.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

**Early Bird Records for the Vicinity of Washington, D. C.**—The Bulletin of the Proceedings of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science contains numerous records of birds collected near Washington, most of which are the earliest published for the region. Those worth recalling to attention are: *Larus eburneus*<sup>1</sup> (= *Pagophila alba*), not otherwise recorded; *Fuligula perspicillata* (= *Oidemia*), meeting of February 14, 1842,<sup>2</sup> a record sixteen years prior to the earliest cited by Professor W. W. Cooke; *Fringilla nivalis* (= *Plectrophenax*), meeting of March 14, 1842,<sup>3</sup> for which there are only two other records, the next in 1886; *Thalassidroma leachii* (= *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) and *T. wilsonii* (= *Oceanites oceanicus*), meeting of September 12, 1842,<sup>4</sup> now known to have been taken the previous month after a violent northeast storm; at the same meeting *Puffinus cinereus* (probably = *P. griseus*), the only record for a shearwater for the region; *Fuligula glacialis* (= *Harelda hyemalis*), meeting of November 14, 1842,<sup>5</sup> and earlier record by fourteen years than any cited by Professor Cooke; and *Ortygometra noveboracensis* (= *Coturnicops*) "said to be the only one ever found in this District, killed on the Potomac River, opposite Washington — From George Washington Custis," meeting of November 13, 1843,<sup>6</sup> an addition to the three records listed by Professor Cooke, and thirty-six years earlier than the oldest of them.—W. L. McATEE, *Washington, D. C.*

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<sup>1</sup> Second Bull., Meeting of January, 1842, p. 134.

<sup>2</sup> Second Bull., p. 148.

<sup>3</sup> Third Bull., p. 224.

<sup>4</sup> Third Bull., p. 251.

<sup>5</sup> Third Bull., p. 262.

<sup>6</sup> Third Bull., p. 320.